GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4305
ANSWERED ON:12.12.2016
Cases in Labour Courts
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Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a)the total number of Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum- Labour Courts set up in the country, State/ UT-wise;
(b)the details of the number of industrial disputes referred by the Government and the number of applications made by the workers and the number of cases/applications disposed of and pending in these tribunals/courts during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;
(c)the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for quick disposal of the pending cases; and
(d)the monitoring mechanism put in place by the Government to monitor/ensure strict compliance/implementation of the orders passed by the labour courts/tribunals by the employers?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA)

(a): As per the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government has set up twenty-two (22) Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) in various states for resolution of industrial disputes arising in Central Sphere. Out of these, two CGIT-cum-LCs at Mumbai and Kolkata also function as National Industrial Tribunals (NITs). The list of CGIT-cum-LCs is at Annexure-I.
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(b): The number of industrial disputes referred by the Government and the number of applications made by the workers and the number of cases/applications disposed of and pending in the CGIT-cum-LCs and NITs during the last three years, i.e. during 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 are at Annexure-II, III & IV, respectively.
(c): A Scheme of Holding of Lok Adalats as an "Alternative Grievance Redressal Mechanism" has been introduced from the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for speedy disposal of industrial disputes in the CGIT-cum-LCs as a remedial measure to tide over the backlog of industrial disputes. In addition, the Presiding Officers of the CGIT-cum-LCs hold camp courts in various parts of the area of their jurisdiction so that workers are not required to travel long distance for disposal of their disputes.
(d): Orders passed by the Central Government Industrial Tribunals (CGIT-cum-LCs) are notified in the official gazette and are binding on the employers. However, in case an award is not implemented, the worker can approach the Labour Department of the appropriate Government for implementation of the Award. The implementing authority, after following due process of law, prosecutes the employers under section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for not implementing the Award/Order of the CGIT-cum-LCs.

Further, Section 11 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been amended whereby every award made, order issued or settlement arrived at by or before Labour Court or Tribunal or National Tribunal shall be executed in accordance with the procedure laid down for execution of orders and decrees of a civil Court under order 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Also, the Labour Court or Tribunal or National Tribunal shall transmit any award, order or settlement to a Civil Court having jurisdiction and such Civil Court shall execute the award, order or settlement as if it were a decree passed by it.
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